Vol. XI. Numb. 23.

THE OBSERVATOR.

In the Examiner's *Scheme and Reasons for a Separate Peace with* France; *and an Account of the foul Proceedings of our Court at the Treaty of* Nimeguen. *A Petition of the Justices of* Westminster *against some of the* Foot Guards, *who have combined to protect lewd Women; and to wound and murder such Constables as endeavour to apprehend them.*

From Saturday, March 15. to Wednesday, March 19. 1712.

Countrym. I Want some farther Discourse with you, Master, about the *Examiner*'s Scheme of a Separate Peace, and the Reasons which he gave for it in his Paper of *Thursday* last.

Obs. His Party applaud him for the happy Parallel. *Roger*, as they do every thing that seems to make for them, without considering whether the Case be alike; and they never fail'd more than in this Instance of the *Dutch*, for which the *Examiner* values himself so highly. They must be very ill vers'd in the History of the Times, who don't know to what Low Circumstances the *Dutch* were then reduc'd, and how feebly they were Seconded by their Allies when they made up the Peace of *Nimeguen*. The *French* King was animated by a Chain of Successes, and was every day making fresh Advances towards their Frontiers, having at that time taken *Ghent*. They were likewise pester'd with *De-Wit*'s Faction at home, who had been long treating privately with the *French* Court, to secure themselves in the Government in Exclusion of the Prince of *Orange* from the Dignity of his Ancestors; in which the *French* did easily concur with them, as appears by the Marshal *d'Estrade*'s Letters and Negotiations. That Author does likewise give us sufficient Proofs, that tho the Court of *England* had then the Title of Mediators, they rather acted the Part of *French* Plenipotentiarys. Nor was that to be wonder'd at, since the *French* Menager M. *de Barillon* did by means of a vile Woman the Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, govern the *English* Court as he pleas'd, and by a great Sum of *French* Gold did so blind King *Charles* II. that he forgot his own Interest and Honour, as well as those of all *Europe*; So that the *Dutch* were forced in a manner to that Peace, to gain a Time of Breathing; which tho he cannot justify their Precipitancy, since their Affairs were at that very time beginning to act with more Vigour than they had done before, and that the Prince of *Orange*, tho under insuperable Difficultys, had given them convincing Proofs, that he was one day to be their Deliverer, yet certainly it tends much to alleviate their Fault, and their Conduct since has manifested to the World that they have made sufficient Amends for it.

Countrym. It must be own'd, Master, that there is no manner of Parallel betwixt that and the present Case; for instead of the *French* King's having a continued Chain of Success against the Confederates, and being ready to enter the Seven Provinces, the Divine Providence has turn'd the Tables upon him; He has been continually defeated in a Ten Years War, his strongest Fortresses taken in the view of his numerous Armys, and his Troops so dispirited that they are not able to look the Allies in the Face; so that to talk of a Separate Peace now, discovers the Folly as well as the Treachery of the *Examiner* and his Faction. But I should be very glad, Master, to hear some further Proofs from you, that it was the Tricks of our Court, and the Dishonesty of one of our Plenipotentiarys, which did so much contribute to that inglorious Peace.

Obs. I can easily do that, *Roger*; but must first tell you, that our then *French* Faction, who were always better at foreseeing the Dangers their Knavery would bring upon them, than in taking proper Measures to prevent them, seem'd to have a Fore-knowledge that the Prince of *Orange* by his Match with the Lady *Mary* would come one day to succeed to our Crown, which they dreaded as much as they now do the *Hanover* Succession; and for that Reason they were for pushing on the Peace, lest the Prince should advance his Reputation too much by the War; therefore they were resolv'd to undermine him, because they knew if *France* were too much humbled, *Lewis* XIV. could not be in a Condition to support their Popish Successor, whom our High Church Faction did then court and adore as the main Prop of their Cause. Our Court however, who had learnt the *French* Art of Dissembling, put on a Mask of Zeal for the Confederate Interest, seem'd mightily to dislike the *French* Proposals of Peace, and were as High in their Demands as any. To this End they dispatch'd Mr. *Hyde*, afterwards Earl of *Rochester*, to propose to the *States*, that if they would refuse to Ratify what was Sign'd by their Plenipotentiary at *Nimeguen*, his Majesty of *Great Britain* would in three days after this Refusal should be notify'd to him, actually declare War against *France*, and punctually execute all the Contents of his last Treaty with the *States*. Mr. *Hyde* was order'd further to represent to the *Dutch* his Majesty's Sense of the great Danger that might befal them, without having a sufficient Barrier on the Side of *Cleve* and *Juliers*, as well as on that of *Flanders*, and that he was ready to concert Measures with them for their Security on both Sides, so that it should be their own fault if they did not obtain it.

Countrym. That look'd with a very odd Face, indeed, Master; But pray what did the *Dutch* do upon it?

Obs. Why, *Roger*, Sir *William Temple* informs us, that Mr. *Hyde* was no sooner withdrawn but the Pr. of *Orange* lift up his Hands two or three times, and spoke to Sir *William Temple* thus: '*Was there ever any thing so hot and so cold as this* '*Court of yours? Will your King, that has been so* '*often at Sea, never learn the Word that I should* '*neve*

and 'tis given out, that his Troops and those of ... by the Two Sisters Privateer, reports, that he was at Mar...

jointly to make a Peace with ... the Surrender of *Spain*, and all the Do- | for? Why, in my Opinion, nothing more than this:

'never forget since my last Passage to England, when 'being overtaken with a great Storm, the Captain 'cry'd out all Night to the Man at the Helm, Stedy, Steddy, Steddy? Had this Dispatch come 'Twenty Days ago, it wou'd have chang'd the 'Face of Affairs in *Christendom*, and the War 'might have been carry'd on, till *France* had 'yielded to the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, and left 'the World in Quiet for all the rest of their 'Lives; but it is my Opinion, that as it comes 'now, it will have no Effect.

Countrym. The Event shew'd, Master, that the Prince made a true Judgment, but what did the *Dutch* say to it? Were they not convinc'd of their false Measures, in being so precipitant?

Obs. Yes, *Roger*; The Honest part of them was, and they drew up Articles against M. *Beverning*, for Signing the Peace in so much Haste; but the *French* King, to cover that Minister, granted the States some further Terms, and so the Peace was concluded, by which *Lewis* XIV. gain'd his Ends, and has since embroil'd *Europe* in a perpetual War, to this very Day.

Countrym. I think, Master, that Instance makes against the *Examiner*, instead of being for him, so very Unhappy are he and his Masters in the Choice of Arguments. I hope the ill Consequences of that Treaty, and what befell the *De Wits*, who were accus'd of betraying their Country to the *French*, will put some People upon thinking. But pray, Master, Go on with your Account of the Behaviour of our Court, and their *Frenchify'd* Plenipotentiary, in bringing on that Inglorious Peace of *Nimeguen*.

Obs. There are many instances of it, *Roger*, in *D'Estrades*'s Letters and Negociations, but I shall only touch on a few. In the first Vol. printed at the *Hague* in *French*, 1710. the *French* King in his Letter to his Ambassadors, of the 24th of *June*, 1676. tells them, *That our King was of his Side as to the Extent of the Neutrality about* Nimeguen, *and his raising Contributions*, which we are not to wonder at, *Roger*; for the more Money the *French* King had, the more able he was to pay King *Charles*'s *Pension*. In that of the *French* Ambassadors to their King, the 10th of *July* following, they own, *That King* Charles *had given a Passport to one of the* French *Tools to come to him from* Holland. In that, of the 17th of the same Month, they acquaint the *French* King, 'How 'dear his Interest was to King *Charles*, as they 'understood from Sir *William Temple*; and that 'the said King us'd all his Interest with the Prince 'of *Orange* to disengage him from the House of '*Austria*, but in vain, because that Prince wou'd 'not be so ungrateful as to abandon that Family 'who had Supported him, when the *French* 'King had persecuted him, and his Uncle had 'forsaken him. In the same Letter M. *D'Estrades* says, 'That his being five Years and a half in '*England*, had given him an Opportunity to 'know perfectly well the Good Intentions of 'the King of *Great Britain*, for the King of '*France*'s Interest; and that he was Ravish'd to 'hear that he continued in the same Senti-'ments.

Countrym. These are proofs enough, Master, of K. *Charles* IId's strict Union with *France*. I want now to hear something concerning his *Frenchify'd* Plenipotentiary.

Obs. Next time we meet, *Roger*.

To his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, *Lord President of her Majesty's Council, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of* Middlesex, *and* Custos Rotulorum *of the said County and City and Liberty of* Westminster.

The humble Representation of her Majesty's [illegible] *of the Peace within the said City and Liberty of* Westminster.

WE, in great Humility, crave leave to Re[present] sent to your Grace, that in Obedience to [her] Majesty's Royal Commands, signifyed in a [late] most pious Letter, communicated to us by your Grace, at the last Quarterly Sessions, for put[ting] in Execution the Laws against Vice and Immorality; And upon a Petition of several Inhabitants near the *Play-house*, in *Covent Garden*, complaining That many Lewd Women did continually, in the Night time, strole about the Streets there, and [by] ing to commit Lewdness with them, and in great Numbers did stop up the Passages to the *Play-house*, standing there the whole Evening, whereby [seve]ral Riots, Outrages, Bloodsheds, and Breaches of her Majesty's Peace, did frequently happen, to the great Terror and Disturbance of the Inhabitants, and Scandal of Religion. We thought fit to issue out an Order to the High and Petty Constables, of the said City and Liberty, under strict Penaltys, to apprehend such Lewd and disorderly Persons, that they might be dealt with according to Law: And that in ready and due Obedience to her Majesty's Commands, and by vertue of the said Order, several of the Constables of the said City and Liberty, have endeavoured to Suppress the Disorders and Outrages above mentioned, but in the Execution thereof, have been at several times set upon, assaulted and wounded, in a very Cruel and Barbarous manner, so that the Life of one of the said Constables has been despaired of. The Truth of all which will fully appear to your Grace, by the Depositions hereunto annexed; And these horrid Outrages have been committed by Soldiers of her Majesty's Guards, who, to the Number of about Forty, have entered into a Combination to protect the Offenders, to disturb, wound, and even to kill and murther such Constables, who in Obedience to her Majesty's Commands, shall endeavour to apprehend and bring them to Justice.

We therefore in tender Concern for her Majesty's Honour, and Peace of her Government, especially in a place so near her Majesty's Royal Person, and in Duty to your Grace, do most humbly beseech your Grace to lay the Premises before her Majesty for her Royal Consideration, and to obtain her Majesty's Orders, that the Obstructions of the Execution of her Majesty's Good Laws and Royal Commands may be prevented for the future in such manner as to her Majesty in her great Wisdom shall seem meet. We are, May it please your Grace,

Your Grace's most humble,
and most obedient Servants.

This Representation was Sign'd by the Twelve Justices of the Peace.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS Elizabeth Tutchin continues to keep School at Highgate, notwithstanding [any] to the contrary. Where young Gentlewomen may be soberly Educated, and taught all sorts of Learning fit for them.

Just publish'd,

THE considerable Advantages of a Sea Trade to our English Nation. Humbly offered with other particulars, to the Consideration of the present Parliament, partly from the Information of divers French Officers, lately taken by one of Her Majesty's Ships, and who had Sailed and Traded those Seas. Sold by S. Popping, in Pater-Noster Row. Price 2 d.

LONDON Printed, and Sold by S. Popping at the *Raven* in *Pater-noster Row*.
Where Advertisements are taken in.

Numb. 2108. YYYYYYY

The Post-Man;

AND

The Historical Account, &c.

From Saturday March 15, to Tuesday March 18, 1712.

Warsaw, March 4.

THE Petty Dyet of this Palatinate was held in this City the 23d past, in the Presence of the Bishop of Pozen, in order to appoint Deputies for the General Dyet, and give them the necessary Instructions; but the Nobility appeared so much divided among themselves, that could never agree about the Nomination of the said puties, and the Dyet was prorogued to the 15th in- They write from several Palatinates, that their mblies have been less Tumultuous, and have ap- ted their Deputies; but it appears in general, that are exasperated against the Muscovites, and have n Instructions to their Deputies to insist, that those eign Troops shall forthwith evacuate the Territories the Republick. The Nobility of the Palatinate of Cracow is more incensed against them than any others, veral Members pass'd bitter Reflections on the Ge- l of the Crown, the Great Treasurer and several o- chief Officers and Ministers, whom they directly ge to have abandon'd the Interest of their Country, entered into Measures highly prejudicial to the Poles. An Express is arrived here from Dresden, with Advice, that King Augustus has fixt his departure to the 26th nt, so that he is expected here by the beginning of pril, and in the mean time his Majesty has sent Orders e General of the Crown, to take all possible Mea- for the security of our Frontiers, because we have eated Advices, that the Tartars are preparing to march, and give out that they are to Guard the King of Sweden in his March through Poland. We hear on the other Hand, that the Palatine of Kiow is in motion, and a Detachment of his Troops having passed the Niester ized 500 Poles near Sniatin; and took a Collonel and of the Men Prisoners. Those Advices tell us, that Turks persist in their Resolution to begin a new War the Czar; but we have Letters from Ukrania and olia which say, that General Czeremetof has receiv'd Express from Constantinople, with Dispatches from Muscovite Hostages, importing, that if his Czarish sty will execute the late Treaty, the Turks will ob- the same; and so 'tis believed that their Prepara- will be suspended, as soon as they have received Advice, that Azoph has been restored, and Tangarok ished. The Muscovites have comitted great Dis- in the Polish Ukrania, where they have burnt Towns and Villages, on purpose to oblige the In- nts to quit that Country and retire into the Terri- of the Czar, that Prince having offer'd to give Lands, and build Towns and Villages at his own e for their Habitations. They have entirely demo- the Town of Niemirow belonging to the Palatine of and seem resolv'd to preserve no other Places in that try than the Fortress of Bialazarchiow and the Castle man, which they have strongly fortify'd, and wherein intend to leave numerous Garrisons. The Mus- continuing to compel People to furnish them orage and other Provisions, the Lithuanians have d to oppose them by force of Arms, and their General has dislodged them from several places that Dutchy. A Minister from the Czar is ex- here against the time of the meeting of the Ge- Dyet, with some Proposals from his Master, rela- the present Conjuncture; and they write from that that Prince is suddenly expected there in his r Prussia, where, 'tis said, he is to have an Inter- with King Augustus.

Berlin, March 15. The Prince of Anhalt Dessau is expected here to take his Leave of the King of , whose Forces he is to Command in the Nether- The Recruits for compleating those Regiments arched to joyn them; but the Batallions and Squa- which were recalled from thence at the end of the mpaign, are not to return thither, or at least the has not yet thought fit to promise it to the Mini- the States General, notwithstanding the pressing ces he has made to perswade this Court to send back. Those Troops are to remain in Pomerania, his Majesty intends to have a sufficient number of s for preserving that Country against the trouble- Neighbourhood of the Forces of Muscovy, Den- Saxony and Sweden. The Czar is suddenly ex- in these Parts, with a great Detachment of his , and 'tis given out, that his Troops and those of his Confederates design'd against the Swedish Pomerania, will consist of 60000 effective Men. The City of Dantzick has not agreed with the Muscovites, and as the latter persist in their exorbitant Demands, the Magistrates have thought fit to reinforce their Garrison, and put themselves into a posture of Defence, having received Assurances from several Palatinates of Poland, that the next Dyet will openly declare for them against these Pretentions of the Czar. Our Advices from that Country agree, that the Poles appear so much provoked by the Vexations of the Muscovites, that 'tis feared they will enter into a General Confederacy against them, which may be attended with very ill Consequences to the Interest of King Augustus.

Tournay, March 19. The Sieur Vegelin van Claerbergen, Deputy of the Council of State, sat out 2 Days ago for the Hague with Lieutenant General Cadogan; and this Day the Earl of Albemarle, with the Major General Ivoy and Chanclos, is gone to St Amant to give the necessary Orders for the cantonning of 18 Batallions and 20 Squadrons which are daily expected there. Those Troops will be reinforced in a few Days by several other Detachments; but 'tis feared that the whole Army will not be formed till the 15th of April, through some unexpected Difficulties, that will retard the march of some Troops. The French begin likewise to be in motion, and their Frontiers are crouded with Infantry; but their Cavalry will continue along the Somme as long as possible, because of the scarcity of dry Forage. The Mareschal de Villars is shortly expected at Cambray, where they make several new Works, having 4000 Men employed thereon. The Allies make prodigious Magazines at Lille and Doway, and a vast quantity of Bombs and other Ammunition is lately arrived at the Saz van Ghent, so that there is no doubt but the Campaign will begin with a Siege.

Brussels, March 23. The States of this Country having resolved to supply the Imperial Troops with Bread and Forage, publick Notice has been given, that the Council of Finances will be ready to contract the 30th Inst. with such Persons as will undertake to furnish the same. Those Troops are suddenly expected, and will be commanded in Chief by the Count de Fels, in the absence of Prince Eugene of Savoy. Our Letters from Namur say, that they have made there extraordinary Rejoycings upon the arrival of a Courier from Madrid, who has brought the Patent, whereby King Philip yields to the Elector of Bavaria the Sovereignty of the Spanish Netherlands, without any Exception or Reservation whatever. They give out at the Court of that Prince, that this will facilitate the conclusion of the Peace; but what grounds they have for their expectation, Time will discover. The French magnify very much the advantage they obtained some Days ago over a Detachment of the Allies, commanded by Brigadier 'Sgravemoer near Malplaquet, tho all our Letters from Mons agree, that the Allies had not above 60 Men killed or taken Prisoners. Yesterday the Sieur Guichon, a Courier of the Cabinet, arrived here from Versailles in his way to Utrecht, with Dispatches for the French Plenipotentiaries. He reports, that the young Duke of Anjou was pretty well when he came away, and that notwithstanding the Demands of the Allies, and the Offers of France are so vastly different, they continue to say at the French Court, that Treaty of Peace will be soon concluded. The French threatning to destroy the Sluyces upon our Canal, as a Reprisal for those destroyed on the Sambre, the Treasurer and Directors of our said Canal have obtained leave of the Council of State to send Deputies to Namur, to endeavour to find out an Expedient, that the like Attempts in the Countries submitted to Contribution may be prevented for the future.

Hague, March 22. This Day the Deputies of the States had a Conference with the Imperial Ministers, about the Transportation of the Imperial Troops design'd from Italy for Catalonia, and the Deputies of the Admiralty are to confer to Morrow on that Article with Sir James Wishart, to concert the number and proportion of Ships that are necessary for that Service.

London, March 18.

Yesterday Morning Prince Eugene of Savoy imbark'd at Greenwich for Holland.

An English Prisoner, who was on board a French Ship from Martinico, brought into Falmouth the 9th Instant by the Two Sisters Privateer, reports, that he was at Mar-

country to make a Peace with ...

of the Surrender of *Spain*, and all the Do- | for? Why, in my Opinion, nothing more than this:

'Hague, March 23. The Dutch are mightily pleas'd 'that the King of Prussia has restor'd the Old Chief Pre-'sident Dankelman to his former Post of being Chief 'Minister, for he is a Person of great Experience and In-'tegrity, true to the Interest of his Prince and Country, 'and an Enemy to the Measures of France and Rome. 'The King of Prussia's Minister here has lately presented 'a Memorial in his Master's Name to the States, offering 'that his Forces shall stay a Month longer, in Ex-'pectation that an Agreement will be concluded for re-'taining them in the Confederate Service. 'Tis not 'doubted but this will be agreed to, since the Conclusion 'of the Peace seems not to be so near as some People 'thought; for the States have made some Alterations in 'the Plan which the French had deliver'd, and ordered 'their Plenipotentiaries to insist upon them, but those of 'France would not agree to them, till they have farther 'Instructions from their Court about them, and accord-'ingly they sent off a Courier on Saturday last. In the 'mean time this has occasion'd more Conferences and Re-'marks upon the different Schemes. The present King of 'Prussia has wrote to the States about the Upper Quarter 'of Guelderland, wherein he takes Notice of what was 'alledg'd by the late King his Father, in Justification of 'his Treating with the French King about that Matter. 'And First, that his said Father and the Queen of Great-'Britain had endeavour'd to obtain from the French King 'the Principality of Orange, and the other Dominions 'belonging to that Family in Burgundy, but in vain. 'Secondly, that his Father thought he had reason to do 'so, since the States had been Treating with the 'French about the Upper Quarter of Guelder-'land, and had likewise favoured the Prince of 'Nassau, contrary to his Interest. Thirdly, that 'therefore they could not take it amiss in the late 'K. of Prussia to treat with the K. of France for the 'Upper Quarter of Guelderland, as an Equivalent for 'the Principality of Orange and the Dominions belonging 'to that House in the County of Burgundy. Fourthly, 'That he knew that the said Upper Quarter of Guelder-'land belong'd to the Emperor, and not to the French 'King, who had no Right to dispose of it, but hopes the 'States will assist him in his Pretensions. And in that 'Case, he will stand by their Interests on all Occasions, 'and that the Upper Quarter of Guelderland being in his 'Hands, should be as much made use of for their Securi-'ty, as if it were in their own, adding, that 'twas his 'Desire to cultivate a strict Friendship with them.

'This being a Point of great moment to the States, it 'requires Deliberation, for all the Trade of the Meuse 'and their Communication with Maestricht, Liege, Huy 'and Namur depends upon it: therefore Endeavours are 'used to find out an Expedient for adjusting this matter 'to the mutual Satisfaction of the King and the States.

'What was said formerly of the Ultimate Grants on 'the part of France to the Emperor and Empire, and 'that she had allow'd them to the First of June to consi-'der of it, was a Mistake, for I am well assured that the 'Words were *To the First*, without saying of what Month. 'Our Advices from Paris say, that the Duke of Berry 'began to make a Speech at the Registring in the Parlia-'ment of Paris the Renunciations by the Princes of 'France to the Crown of Spain, but that after having 'said these Words, *the Esteem and the Consideration*, he 'stopp'd; upon which the Chief President help'd him out 'thus: *Messieurs, we are assembled here, to consider whe-'ther it be convenient that the Princes of France renounce 'their Rights to the Crown of Spain*; and then demanding 'their Opinion, the whole Assembly declared for Re-'nunciations.

'We have Advices by way of Geneva, which confirm 'the renewing of the Persecution by the French King in 'the Principality of Orange, where they use all the vio-'lent Methods that can be thought of to force the People 'to go to Mass; that two Ladys of Distinction were sent 'from thence to Marseilles, and put into horrible Dun-'geons, where they were barbarously [illegible] 'force them to abjure. These Letters add[illegible] 'of Galley-Slaves which were sent from P[illegible] 'ber last, with 19 Protestants who were [illegible] 'Galleys at Dunkirk, arrived at Marseilles [illegible] 'January last, and were in tolerable Health[illegible] 'em were above 80 Years old; whereas [illegible] 'damn'd to the same Punishment for Fran[illegible] 'ter of concealing or running Salt to a[illegible] 'Taxes on it, died by the way.

Falmouth, March 16. Came in here the Jo[illegible] to lade Fish for Bilboa. Arrived also the S[illegible] Port from Guernsey. All the homeward [illegible] which sailed out this morning are come back [illegible] Winds.

Harwich, March 19. Came in the Dol[illegible] Messenger and a Mail from Holland. Sailed [illegible] Galley for Leghorn. Came in from the River [illegible] light Ships for Norway and Newcastle.

London, March 21.

The Account which was in the Flying Post of [illegible] last, concerning the King of Sweden's Misfo[illegible] dated from Vienna of the 11th of March, was [illegible] Hospodar of Walachia to the Imperial Genera[illegible] vania, who communicated it to the Imperial [illegible] that it may be certainly depended upon.

Abel may be pleased to observe for his Comfo[illegible] the Honour of his Intelligence, that J. W. [illegible] dent from Spain and Portugal, was turn'd [illegible] Post on board one of her Majesty's Men of Wa[illegible] lecting the Duty of his Office, and speaking [illegible] of his late Majesty King William, and the [illegible] vernment.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 123 and half, Ea[illegible] and half a 24 and qr, South Sea 85 and qr a half [illegible] Bank 68 and 3 qrs, Irish Lands 60, African [illegible] The Blank Tickets in the 1,500,000 Lottery, [illegible] due the 29th Sept. 1712. from No 146,250 to [illegible] in Course of Payment. Tickets 1712. in the [illegible] Lottery, for Years 30 and half, Benefits 10 and [illegible] Purchace 31, Blanks 7 l. 11 s. per Ticket.

Advertisements.

A Choice Collection of Modern Books bound, [illegible] Stock of Mr. Sanger, Bookseller, deceas[illegible] sold to Gentlemen at his late Shop at the Middle Gate in Fleet-Street, at very reasonable Rates, being mark'd on the first Leaf. There is also a valuable Pamphlets, to be sold very cheap by [illegible] The Sale *begins on Monday next, and will* [illegible] Wednesday Night. The Shop is to be lett. [illegible] Houshold Goods is to be dispos'd of at his late Boswell Court near Lincolns Inn *till Tuesday* [illegible] easy Terms.

This Day is publish'd,

THE Pretender's Declaration abstracted from [illegible] nymous Pamphlets: the one intitled, [illegible] and the other, Memoirs of the Chevalier St. [illegible] some Memoirs of 2 other Chevaliers St. George [illegible] of K. Henry VII. Written by Mr. Asgill. Sold [illegible] win in Warwick lane, T. Harrison at the Royal [illegible] and A. Dodd without Temple-bar, Price 6 d. [illegible] places may be had Mr. Asgil's other Pieces.

CHeap, Useful and Instructive Ornaments for [illegible] Cases, &c. being 12 large new Maps curiously done, each on 2 sheets of fine large Imperial Paper, lately Discoveries and Observations of Mariners of [illegible] ciety of London and Paris, by C. Price Geographer of the World, one on the Plain of the Meridian, Newton's Theory of the Tides, Variation of the [illegible] Winds, &c. the other on the Plain of the Horizon, and uncommon Projection. Asia, Africa, South America, Great Britain, with the Roads; Ireland, Muscovy, an actual Survey of [illegible] London, Spain, and ancient Greece, each Map curiously coloured [illegible] with very fine Compartiments. Price but 8 d. each Map, [illegible] 11. or 18 d. each. Sold by J. Willdy, at the Toy shop near the [illegible] Ludgate street: where are also sold very reasonable, several [illegible] Mathematical Instruments, curious Toys, Spectacles, Tobacco [illegible] Glasses, and many other Curiositys. And such Gentlemen as [illegible] cannot be good at so low a Price, when fine Paper is so dear, and [illegible] buy or not.

LONDON: *Printed by* WILLIAM HURT *in* Great Carter-Lane, *near* Doctors Commons. *Where Advertisements are taken in.* (*Price Three Half-pence.*)